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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ROSE MICHEL.
BOVEY THEATRE—SIL GAIL.
PARK THEATRE—ONE BOARDING HOUSE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DREAM.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS.
HILLER'S THEATRE—PUNISHMENT.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE GLADIATOR.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAN FROM AMERICA.
LEXINGTON AV. OPERA HOUSE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
GERMANIA THEATRE—UNION ACOSTA.
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EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHER.
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GILMORE'S GARDEN—MUSICAL AND CIRCUS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be warm and cloudy, probably with rain, and increasing southwest winds, shifting to southeast and northeast.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and without special feature. As a rule stocks closed something better than on Monday, but the coal stocks were weak, as well as Hamburg and St. Joseph common and preferred. Gold opened at 107½, and on the receipt of news from Europe giving hopes of a pacification it fell to 106½, at which price it closed. Government bonds were lower in sympathy with gold and railroad bonds were irregular. Money loaned at 3 and 2 per cent on call, the latter being the closing rate.

HOW MUCH BITTER it would be for society if every action for divorce could be settled like the Terry suit was yesterday.

SEAMEN'S LOOKS frequently contain stirring descriptions of perils at sea, and that kept by Captain Cheesman, of the steamer General Barnes, affords another proof of this fact.

A "COMPLAINT BOOK" writer suggests that the Street Commissioners be cremated. Not a bad idea, for Professor Chandler might begin his experiments on them, and so aid science as well as the city.

THE EXCISE EXCITEMENT is still at fever heat, so of course the dealers have great hopes of their "Agitation Committee." The advocates of temperance are also active, and the fight promises to be an exciting one.

MORE HYDROPHOBIA from the bite of a cat. That two men and a horse should die from wounds inflicted by the same animal affords a striking instance of the terrible effects of this most dreadful disease.

EVERY POSTAL CLERK has a lesson taught him today by the fate of the misguided young man who robbed the mails in the New York office. This crime is so infrequent with us that every instance appears the more glaring.

ANOTHER PROOF of the demoralized condition of our police force is afforded by the announcement that the Commissioners deem it necessary to put secret spies on the rank and file of their department. Set a thief to catch a thief is an old maxim, so the Board set policemen to watch policemen. But who is to watch the Board?

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION are not having the pleasantest time of it. The Packard party refuse to accept the terms offered by the Nicholls Legislature, and the commissioners are a little in hot water for recommending their adoption. But the storm will soon blow over, and though the questions in dispute may not be settled immediately there can be no fear of the final result. Sober second thought will set matters all straight in a few days.

THE SPECTACLE of a tow of Street Cleaning Bureau dirt scows sneaking around the harbor seeking for an opportunity to dump their loads when nobody was looking is one of which even the Street Cleaning Bureau may well be ashamed. When officials descend to this kind of business it is about time that the system under which they operate was investigated. They have persistently neglected to avail themselves of many suggestions offered for their benefit and that of the public respecting the means of relieving the city of this great garbage nuisance, and seem to prefer adopting the most inexcusable method of shuffling off their duties. The officials who refuse to cremate the city refuse must not be permitted to extend the sphere of their nuisance-creating operations into new districts. We must have no sneaking policy in dealing with an important public service.

THE WEATHER.—The eastern margin of the great depression now central in the Missouri Valley has advanced to the Atlantic coast, and the attendant rain area extends from Maine to Nebraska and southward to the Gulf. Heavy rain has fallen at Bismarck, Omaha, Yankton, St. Paul and other points in the West, and heavy winds, increasing to a gale at Breckenridge, Minn., prevailed around the storm centre and will continue to be felt as it advances eastward. A feature of this disturbance is the high temperature in its front, due to the strong southerly winds. But northward of Omaha, Keokuk, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh the temperature falls rapidly, presenting decided contrasts within small areas. A repetition of our statement of yesterday with regard to the development of local disturbances or tornadoes in Iowa and the adjoining States appears to be justified by the prevailing conditions. The highest pressure is now off the South Atlantic coast and in the Northeast. All the rivers have fallen except the Lower Mississippi and the Red River. The pressure has risen, with clear weather, on the Pacific coast. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, probably with rain, and increasing southwest winds, shifting to southeast and northeast.

Lines of New Departure—President Hayes at the Parting of the Waters—What the Country Needs.

The necessity of taking a vigorous and resolute policy seems to be clear to all who look with kindness upon the new administration. And who does not look kindly upon it? A few of the discontented carpet-bag barons of the republican party pout and fret and swear revenge, even as did the leaders of old feudal France when Richelieu made his new departure and resolved that the Kingdom should have no king but the King. That was the beginning of the greatness of France. And it may be that the greatness of our country will date from the intrepid Chief Magistrate who, in the interest of his country, was brave enough to defy the very men to whom he owed his power. The policy of President Hayes will only reach its fruition when he lays down a creed for a new party and calls around him as his Cabinet new men. He is opposed by Blaine and the fanatical republicans. Let him seek the aid of patriotic republicans.

We can understand why the Camerons, the Butlers and the Blaines will resent the course of the President. They feel that the President is the child of their begetting; that he sprang from their loins; that he owes them filial duty and respect. Under the ordinary conditions of political life this resentment would be natural. In all representative governments party discipline and party honors are respected. If Lord Hartington came into power to-morrow he would seek the aid of Bright and Lowe and Forster. The accession of Disraeli means the accession of Derby and Hardy and Northcote. When Polk became President every one knew it meant the elevation of Marcy and Buchanan and Walker. When Lincoln took office he called to his side the gentlemen who had been his rivals for the nomination to the Presidency. He sought the aid of the party leaders. Grant had a military idea about a Cabinet as a staff, and the persistence with which he clung to it injured his administration. According to the precedents of legislative government the natural Cabinet for Hayes would have been Bristow and Conkling, Morton and Blaine. These were his rivals in the Convention. These were the leaders of the party. If any one of them had been nominated and elected Hayes would have expected a summons to the Cabinet. In point of ability, eloquence, political force and experience in public affairs we do not think that any even of the flatterers of the President would call him the equal of Morton, Conkling or Blaine. To throw aside these men was a revolutionary and dangerous step—one that could only be defended upon the highest grounds of duty to the nation.

We think the course of the President defensible upon the very highest grounds. We do not care much about the cries of the reformers—their denunciation of men whose only offence is, if the truth were known, that they are in office. The Bristow reform movement which ran for a few weeks last summer was a good deal like the Dutch tulip mania, and came to as ludicrous an end. The reformers ran after Bristow as though he were a witch who could reform the country by riding over it on a broom. It was a movement without a head or a tail—a few sentimentalists and transcendentalists running mad after one of the lightest and most frivolous experiments in public life. If Mr. Hayes had made his administration an echo of this absurd affair he would have shown a lamentable want of judgment. But he saw that the Bristow movement was a straw showing the direction of the wind—that the time had come to take a new departure. He must either become the creature of a Senatorial ring, pulled this way by Blaine and the fanatical republicans, and the other way by Conkling and the patriotic republicans, or assert himself and be President. He saw that the republican party was dead; that the fanatics had killed it; that the party of Lincoln and Seward and Chase was now leased out to a knot of adventurers who commanded the Senate and meant to command the country. He saw that new issues were taking shape. He saw that the country was weary of the Southern question; weary of these cries of war in a time of peace; weary of the drum-beats and the marching of armed men. He saw that both parties were corrupt, cankered, rotten. He saw that behind these parties was a vast, pious, patriotic public opinion, anxious to find political expression. This public opinion did not want the demagogue party because of its disloyalty during the war, its corruptions in New York, its heresies on finance. It did not want the fanatical republican party because of corruptions in Washington, because of failures in the South and civil service reform. The new President put himself at the head of this opinion and said as he now says to the country:—"I propose to give you a high minded, honest, thoroughly American administration, and I call upon all men, without regard to party—upon you, Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds and Hoar, upon you, Messrs. Linn and Hendricks and Gordon to support me, and bring once more to the country an era of peace and good feeling."

No President ever set out on his work with fairer prospects. But his work is not over. He must create his party. He must destroy the leaders of the republican cabal in the Senate or they will destroy him. All is quiet now; but wait until Congress meets or we have the autumn conventions. The way to diminish their power is to call into life an enthusiastic public opinion, as Jefferson did; to organize it; to call new men into authority. He can only do this by answering in the best sense the hopes of the country. Above all things he must pacify the South. Then he must take ground on the financial and tariff question. Here, as business revives, will be found the crucial test of his success. Once the South is out of the way, and we shall have to deal with specie payments and free trade. There is a strong feeling in the West against specie payments, in favor of inflation. This must be watched and, if necessary, assailed as a heresy and a crime. There is a growing sentiment in favor of free trade. We see it all over the world, in England and France and Germany, and it presses upon us in the United States. On

this question the President can rally around him a party that will give him an intelligent, conscientious support. Let him do away with all tariffs except those necessary for revenue. We have a large debt, an expensive government, and we cannot think, especially with the continued depression in business, of general and direct taxation. Therefore so far as a tariff is a means of revenue we must respect it. But let us do away with every vestige of the old protective spirit; with duties upon iron and salt, upon coal and lumber, upon paper and books, upon nineteen twentieths of the articles on our list—duties that offend and annoy the people and eat up their substance.

Peace and administrative reform in the South; peace and civil service reform in the government; peace and revenue reform in the finances—these are the cardinal points of the new administration, the lines of new departure. Let the President summon the country on these issues. Let him defy the party leaders—especially the republican fanatics—to do their worst. Let him appeal to the patriotism of good democrats and good republicans, and when we have a new Congress and the autumn conventions there will be a public opinion in favor of Hayes as irresistible as that which surrounded Lincoln during the war and sustained him through every trial—a public opinion before which the proudest baron in the republican party must bend or break. But President Hayes can lose no time in proclaiming and effecting this purpose. He must go on. He stands at the parting of the waters. He may give us a Tyler administration or a Jefferson administration. But he must not hesitate. He has thrown aside the republicans. The democrats do not want him. Let him create a new party, representing the best elements of both, and he will not only go out of power with as great a fame as that of Jefferson, but, like Jefferson, dominate the political thought and action of the country for another generation.

The Man Who Laughs.

If the genial official who presides over the Police Department is not efficient in the discharge of his duties in the matter of street cleaning he is at least funny about them. This is a big thing even if the dirt is a bigger one, and the chasm into which the street cleaning appropriation is dumped is the biggest of its kind. Artemus Ward's kangaroo was, according to his own account, "an amosin' little cuss" and performed very diverting antics, but he by no means exhausted all the possibilities for provoking laughter. Men who have a lively appreciation of the ridiculous are more common among us than we suppose, and are easily made to laugh, no matter how solemn or sacred the subject. To draw the line between what should be laughed at and what should cause grief and confusion is a very difficult matter. A Western settler once returned to his home and found his dwelling burned, his wife scalped and his baby brained. In the excess of his grief and horror he exclaimed, "This is too ridiculous!" Such a remark serves to illustrate how a man will associate the terrible with the absurd, even when he suffers himself. Now, turning to the case of dirt-bearded New York, with its daily and increasing contributions to the suburban cemeteries, we can almost hear President Smith exclaim that it is "too ridiculous." The mere fact that the city is very dirty he regards as decidedly funny, and laughs heartily at the idea of cleaning the streets at a cost of only three quarters of a million dollars per annum. Among his best jokes, which we publish on another page of to-day's HERALD, are that "the very highest sanitary authority in New York" is "Professor Chandler"; that cremation "might make lime cheap and dirt dear," and that "with eight or ten good scows, good dumping places and eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year" something could be done. These witticisms are enough to make anybody laugh, and who, therefore, can blame Commissioner Nichols for losing his gravity when they were uttered? Perhaps President Smith can tell us, when he stops laughing, why he does not give the city three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of street cleaning as it is. That odd hundred thousand dollars' worth we will not mind for the present, but will be more than satisfied with the good work the present appropriation can secure. Be generous, O most factions of Police Presidents! and allow your fellow citizens to share your hilarity, for they are literally in the dumps just now.

An Important Cow Case.

In another column will be found a communication of public interest from Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in which he gives a history, with notes, of his nominal victory, but real defeat, in a case in which he endeavored to secure the punishment of one of the keepers of garbage-fed cows. Mr. Solon Shingle, it may be remembered, was of the opinion that the most important point in a cow case was to have the right kind of a lawyer. Without due attention given to that point all else, he thought, was vanity. If Mr. Bergh has not overlooked that requirement of litigation we are sure that he has done nearly all that humanity is equal to in this connection; for that his case against the cow keeper was just, that the cow keeper should have been severely punished, and that his escape is a reproach to our criminal system—of all this there can be no doubt whatever and scarcely two opinions among fair-minded men. Mr. Bergh, directing the energies of his society in what is indisputably its proper function, as in this case, has our sympathies, and we doubt not, the sympathies of the whole public, and we regret that his efforts so directed should fail; but, and we say it kindly, we are not surprised that they do. If Mr. Bergh will incline his ear this way we will whisper into it what we believe to be the reason. That reason is to be found in the direction of some warnings we have hitherto given. His mistaken, not to say ridiculous, applications of the law to points it was never intended to reach and that it can only reach by a stretch of authority have done harm to his cause, as a foolish advocacy is apt to do to every good cause. He has provoked the

hostility of all who were previously indifferent; he has alienated many who were with him in sentiment; he has put a benevolent and generous charity before the world in the attitude of an ill-willed, cantankerous machinery for interfering with many legitimate pursuits on points of cruelty that were merely matters of opinion. Consequently the public has lost faith and turned away its face, and does not sustain him against the rough ones with whom he must necessarily deal. Yet we trust he will not give up on the cow cases. It would be more legitimate for the Board of Health to pursue this evil; but there is no hope of any advantage to the public from that source, and we trust, therefore, that Mr. Bergh will persist in this direction.

William M. Tweed's Confession.

That Tweed has, with the assistance of Mr. Townsend, his counsel, prepared a writing of considerable length in the nature of a confession, and that this document was day before yesterday taken to Albany and submitted to Attorney General Fairchild for his examination, are facts of which there is authentic evidence, and this much was printed in all the city journals yesterday morning. One journal also printed what purported to be a synopsis of the confession, which created quite a sensation by its mention of names and recapitulation of specific charges against individuals implicated by Tweed as accomplices. Whether the confession has been read by the person who prepared the sketch of its contents or whether he gave as facts what are merely his own conjectures are questions on which the public can form no judgment on first reading the synopsis, because the public was in possession of no evidence. It seemed improbable that either Mr. Townsend or the Attorney General would submit the document to the inspection of a newspaper reporter at this stage of the transaction, or that if either of them disclosed that part of its contents which affects the reputation of individuals they would show favoritism to the reporter of a particular journal. It seemed more likely that some enterprising, inventive Bohemian had grafted on the ascertained fact of a written confession his own guesses as to its contents; and it is possible that he had some advantages for guessing shrewdly in particular instances. But this is too slender a basis for assailing the reputations of citizens. Notwithstanding many probabilities against the accuracy of the synopsis, the interest it excited made it our duty to investigate it, and the result of our inquiries is that it was a deliberate imposition on public credulity, fabricated out of scraps of gossip which have been floating about in certain circles for several weeks, and some of them for many months. The concocter of the synopsis had no knowledge of the contents of the confession derived either from actual personal or from authentic communication by any person qualified to speak.

Among the men interviewed are a large number of the accused, and their denials would be taken with some abatement if the charges against them were really known to be made in the confession, although Tweed's unsupported statements should have no great weight as evidence. But some of the most important contradictions are not made by interested parties. The libellous charge against Judge Folger is set at rest by Attorney General Fairchild, who states that the confession contains nothing of the kind. The charge against Mr. Prince is refuted by Tweed himself, who knows better than anybody else what he has actually written. Now these denials, coming from such sources, prove conclusively that the pretended synopsis is mere guesswork and invention. It asserts that things are contained in the confession which we know by authentic evidence are not there. We also know by the statements of Mr. Townsend and the Attorney General that they have been scrupulously careful not to divulge the contents of the document. It is needless to comment on the depravity of spreading such charges and cruelly calumniating individuals without any other foundation than mere conjectures respecting the contents of a paper of which the authors of the fabrication had no real knowledge.

Miss Dickinson's Troubles.

Sudden collapse has come upon Miss Anna Dickinson's dramatic venture at the Eagle Theatre, and there are different opinions as to the reasons therefor. Miss Dickinson's own opinions on the subject will be found over her signature in another column. She says that "seven pieces of scenery" which should have been supplied were wanting; that the furniture was not properly upholstered; that the theatre was short of properties and had no drapery. These accusations seem to imply an opinion on the lady's part that some theatrical accessories are necessary to the successful performance of a play; a crude theory that stupendous personal superiority and oceans of genius are not all sufficient in such cases. Here was a theatre filled with Anna Dickinson's talent but poorly supplied with properties, and the preposterous notion finds place that the failure was due to that pitiful absence of properties. Can this be a true theory? Is the merely theatrical element of such overwhelming importance? If this be a correct view it seems to us that the lady is thrust by her own logic to the position that the presence of an actress in the leading part in the play would itself be of some consequence, and that the absence of such an important feature might be of even greater moment than the absence of a few properties or than a little defective upholstery. We diffidently hint this, with the hope that it may not provoke a scolding match at our expense. Miss Dickinson's dramatic experience has reached an important phase. She has tried the stage and failed, and she will not recognize the real cause of failure. She scolds the newspapers and scolds the managers as the mortal enemies of her tranquillity, merely because the public will not come out to hear a dull lecture on English history which she fancies is a play because the narrative is broken up in the form of dialogue. Let her therefore scold the public for staying away, and then consider a little whether there is not such a thing as mimic art to be acquired by training in the theatre, and study and observation every-

where, and, even then, only to be acquired where there is natural adaptation. If she asserts that there is, she may well doubt whether this adaptation exists in a mind that has required painful experience to demonstrate to it the mere existence of this art.

Preliminaries in the East.

Possible operations of armies fill now nearly the same space in the despatches that was filled a few days since with the possible schemes of the diplomatists. Diplomatic speculations are displaced altogether, or have fallen into the ridiculous vein of the story which attributes to the Sultan's advisers a plan for yet preserving the peace by carrying out the protocol with a change of characters. The Emperor of Russia is to declare that he will disarm and send an ambassador to Constantinople to treat of disarmament. This proposition, first made with regard to Turkey, was spurned by her as an indignity; and yet the Turks seem to fancy that it is a very natural proposition to make to Russia. This would be scarcely called a diplomatic position in any other country than Turkey. Rumor seems still concerned in different capitals with the report now several times repeated that the Turks will cross the Danube at Widin to hold a strategic point on the northern side. If this is part of a scheme of Turkish military operations how did it become so generally known? Ottoman folly is to be expected and is credible in almost any form it may assume; yet it would certainly be a monstrously ill-advised act for the Turks by the invasion of Roumania to anticipate the Russians in making that country the first theatre of war and thus to excite against themselves a bad feeling in Germany. To do this without even the equivalent of putting a feather in the way of the Russian advance seems incredible stupidity; for the supposition that the passage of the Danube can be prevented or delayed is idle. Russia is credited with plans of quite another sort as to their intelligence. The intention to make Armenia the scene of her first important operations, and thus at once carry the war into the enemy's country, is attributed to her and is a military conception that has the merit of striking at a vital point—if there is one in the Turkish Empire. To display sufficient Russian activity on the Danube to detain there the main Turkish army while a large Russian force moves through Asia Minor will be to give the Czar the full advantage of the numerical superiority of his forces.

More Military Tyranny.

One hundred thousand Tichborne men, the cable assures us, want to know the reason why the British Parliament does not come to the rescue, set aside the verdict and sentence, open the doors of Millbank Prison and give Sir Roger Arthur Orton Tichborne his liberty. In order that they may know this they propose to "escort" a petition to the neighborhood of the House of Commons, and the government has consequently taken the wise precaution to have handy and within call all the troops stationed in and near London. It is set down in the chronicle that this number of one hundred thousand Tichborne men is exclusive of the Konealy division of the Tichborne party, which perhaps numbers a hundred thousand more. This seems a large number of persons to be the victims of a delusion so shallow; but when was the world without the spectacle of shallow delusions accepted earnestly by at least as many? All England has heard of the Tichborne case, and all who have heard have formed opinions one way or the other. Consequently the English people are divided into Tichborne and anti-Tichborne, and the day has not yet come when hundreds of thousands of men cannot be rallied for any side whatever on which it can be said there is right, even though it require an ample fund of impudence to say it. There are also, no doubt, a hundred thousand men in London of "the dangerous classes" who would utilize any opportunity to plunder shops or houses, and these may give the Tichborne demonstration a practical aspect.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rose color and blue may be worn. Ships and kid gloves have mates. Congressmen are children of chin. One of the lesser orles is said to be a little moon by Jupiter. The lakes of Scotland are receiving salmon spawn from America. Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, is at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson is at the Fifth Avenue. They say that Wendell Phillips' nightmares are much superior to his speeches. Geese and red herrings always point their noses the same way. So do gossips. Now is the time to rake up old tin cans from the back yard and tie them to dogs' tails. It has been discovered that Hayes is a descendant of Bruce. Well, Bruce up, old man, anyway. A Paterson man has succeeded in raising a morning glory in the house, and that is morning glory enough for one day. Bismarck's view was that, in ideas at least, Prussia had more to gain from Germany than Germany had to gain from Prussia. John Sherman thinks that Dr. Mary Walker would have made a good missionary. Yes; and the cannibals would have loved her enough to eat her up. Most of the newspapers that assume to be original have effected telegraphic arrangements with the paragraph columns of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Brighton, England, does not seem to appreciate its aquarium any more than it once appreciated Frederick William Robertson, whom it now reverences. If the picture and the facts are to be believed the French in the late Franco-German war were not supplied with enough cartridges to be fired off at their enemies. The season of the year when a girl can feel a fellow by making him hold yarn on his hands while she winds it off on a ball is passed. Let her try ice cream or Coney Island. Robert Dick was a Scotchman who used to live at Thurso, and he aided Hugh Miller in finding out scientific things. He was a baker, and he was eccentric—that is, he was a genius—and Mr. Smiles is going to write about him. A high toned English breakfast table had as one and a salmon and on the other a sirloin of beef, and the garniture consisted of hothouse pineapples and peaches, not to speak of strawberries, which were eaten while the band played. Meanwhile, Carlyle was sitting in his Chelsea cottage smoking a gay pipe. Chicago Tribune:—"The New York Herald & P. I. recommends its friend, the mule, as one which 'strikes out in life both ways at once.' He ought to have been placed on the Louisiana Commission for the sake of evenness." Sorry, Mr. Medill, that we did not think of you, because you would have been appointed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CRISIS.

No Farther Talk About an Amicable Adjustment.

"COURAGE, RUSSIA, AND—FORWARD."

Outline of a Circular Which May Have Two Readings.

FRANCE'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 18, 1877.

There are grounds for believing that the idea exists of making the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris a starting point for fresh negotiations. The idea is now taken up by England and brought forward at St. Petersburg; but it seems as if the era of negotiations is there regarded as closed. Sanguine people may still derive some hope from this uncompromising attitude, so ostentatiously displayed, but Russia has all along shown her unvarying purpose to set aside, or, at any rate, to ignore the very existence of the Treaty of Paris. Still, she will not care to raise a discussion on the point how far its stipulations may be deemed valid, knowing such discussion might perhaps bring her into opposition with one or more of the other Powers beside Turkey. As the Czar's arrival at Kischineff is only announced for the 22d inst., it is supposed His Majesty will stop at Moscow. He may use his stay there to make another declaration or possibly issue the expected manifesto therefrom. The intelligence of the movement of the Russian army is confirmed on many sides. It is believed in well-informed circles that not much time will be lost in crossing into Roumania. Such a movement may be made simultaneously with or perhaps before the regular declaration of war so that the movement would have the character of a manifesto. This would be following the precedent of 1853. The Turks may not be disposed to allow such occupation to pass over in silence, for trustworthy information indicates that they mean to consider the crossing of the Pruth a declaration of war, and intend crossing at the same time into Roumania at Kalat, Nikopol, and Olintina, and between Tulcha and Hirsova. Roumania is preparing to resist by mobilizing her whole army. One great difficulty stands in her way—want of money. Her only resource remaining is to issue paper money unless a convention, which will now probably be concluded with Russia, provides for this want.

WHAT IS THE NEXT MOVE? The arrival of the Czar in the camp is likely to be followed by a pause, which, if it does not produce a compromise, will probably be succeeded by crossing the Pruth without attempting to cross the Danube. No actual fighting must be anticipated in the immediate future. The movement provoked by the Turkish. Two hundred thousand German colonists in Southern Russia intend to emigrate to Brazil and other parts of America to avoid draft into the army. The emigration has already begun.

TURKEY STILL DEFYANT. According to a despatch from Constantinople, it had been decided that the Turkish Cabinet should meet daily to deliberate on the situation. It is reported that on the outbreak of war Russian subjects will be expelled from Turkey. An official communication contradicts the statement that the Turkish government contemplated proclaiming a state of siege in Constantinople or any other place in the Empire. It is reported in the Turkish capital that Colonel Valentine Baker's appointment to the command of a brigade has been cancelled on recommendation of Redif Pacha, who declares European officers are not needed. Measures taken to relieve Roumania will be followed by the loss of her privileges. Information has been received from Italy of growing discontent among the commercial population with the policy of the government, and a movement is on foot against too close intimacy with Russia, whose competition in the Mediterranean is feared.

NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS. Two days ago news came of an intention to make an appeal to the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris, which stipulates that in case of difference between any of the Powers and Turkey mediation by the other Powers should be tried before taking active steps. The idea was put forward by the French Cabinet, but found so little encouragement that it has been dropped. Nothing is heard of further negotiations from any other side. From Constantinople alone comes a new plan. It is that the Czar should declare that he will disarm, and then send the French Ambassador, who, in these circumstances, exercise some pressure to make Turkey disarm—although it seems almost like a travesty of the Russian declaration.

THE QUESTION OF ROUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY. The large concentration of Turkish troops at Widin has caused considerable commotion in Roumania. A Cabinet council has determined to increase the force stationed at Kalat, so as to resist the descent of the Turks on the Roumanian side. Roumania has also laid its apprehensions before the Powers, repeating the assurance that it meant to keep neutral, which it could only do so long as Roumania was not made the theatre of war. The recent nomination of Copolnethano to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Roumania will not tend to remove the difficulties between Turkey and Roumania, and the position of affairs is such that difficulties must needs arise. An absolute rule not to operate on the Roumanian side is one the Turks cannot permit. Politically this would be a concession that Roumania is no longer a part of the Turkish Empire, while from a military point of view it would be according immense advantage to the Russian over the Turkish army. Its first effect would be to make the Turkish flank useless, as every shot fired on the Roumanian bank would constitute a violation of Roumanian territory. Nevertheless the Turks would be ill advised if they provoked, at the very beginning of the war, a collision with Roumania by occupying Kalat. The occupation of Kalat by the Turks for any purpose would be a waste of strength, and would compromise the success of the campaign.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN OF ADVANCE. The shortest and easiest line of Russian operations is in the first instance at least through the southern portions of Bessarabia to Ismail and Tulchita, where three arms of the Danube branch off. All that is ascertained of Russian movements shows that they contemplate crossing there. Now, this point is 300 English miles from Kalat, so that a flank movement at that distance would be laughed at. Even if the Russians crossed at Ismail or Buzak this is 160 miles from Kalat and beyond firing range, at any rate of a Turkish army moving in a hostile country and risking collision with Roumania, which could increase the Russian army by 50,000 men. Special despatches from Constantinople six Thursday next as the day of the probable embarkation of the Russian Embassy. According to present arrangements the Czar will set out for Kischineff on Wednesday evening. A despatch from Bucharest reports that the movement of the Russian army from Kischineff toward Ungleni has made considerable progress. The troops at the points of concentration near the Roumanian frontier are being continually reinforced, and troops from the interior are filling the positions vacated by those going to the front.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL RUSSIAN CIRCULAR. The following from St. Petersburg, though no statement to that effect accompanies it, is probably a forecast of a circular which it is expected Russia will send to the Powers, notifying them of the commencement of hostilities:— The Czar leaves for the army immediately. He will continue himself to inspecting the troops and will not take part in the campaign. The order of the day as-